

## LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

ONE OF HOLMES' COUNSEL HELD FOR SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Neatly Caught in His Own Trap to Prove That Pictel Announced His Intention to Commit Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The argument for a new trial in the case of the convicted murderer, Holmes, was heard in the Criminal Court this morning before Judge Arnold, who tried the case; Judge Wilson, and Judge Thayer, the presiding judge of the court. Like all the phases of this singular case, this ordinary routine proceedings furnished a sensation.

Holmes was brought from prison to court. The weeks of confinement since his conviction had added to the emaciation that was so marked when he was in court before, and a hectic glow had taken the place of the former pallor. He has also lost the easy look of confidence that he wore during his trial, and although he was composed his anxiety was plainly visible.

The sensation was furnished by Mr. Shoemaker, one of Holmes' counsel. Mr. Shoemaker presented an affidavit from a witness purporting to be named Blanche Hannigan. In the afternoon the witness came to the court, and after a long colloquy with the judge, near the house where Pictel was killed, and that she knew the dead man, and that he told her that he intended to commit suicide. District Attorney Graham asked that the witness be called to the stand. Mr. Shoemaker replied that he did not know where she was. Then Mr. Graham called a private detective named Switzer to the stand. The detective testified that he had been called to the house where Pictel was killed and given him \$20 to pay some one to swear to it.

"Blanche Hannigan." Then Detective Geyer was called, and he testified that Switzer had shown him the affidavit before it was signed. Then a woman was called to the stand. She testified that she was the girl named Hannigan who signed the affidavit. She swore that she knew nothing about the statements in the affidavit.

Her name, instead of being Hannigan, was Blanche, and she is the mother in the Fourth police district. It was at the suggestion of Detective Geyer that she went with Switzer to Shoemaker and impersonated "Blanche Hannigan." Shoemaker made a statement to the jury, and the public, and she swore to the statements. This astonishing testimony, that seemed to clearly point to a perjured affidavit, evidently surprised the court, and when Shoemaker attempted to make some contradictory statement, Judge Thayer ordered him to sit down, and told him that his greatest safety lay in silence.

Mr. Rotan, Holmes' other attorney, stated to the court that he knew nothing of the affidavit, and then he began an argument for a new trial.

The main points of the reasons for asking for a new trial were given in these dispatches last week, when the application for a new trial was made. The principal allegations for asking for a new trial are that the District Attorney induced the judge in introducing evidence showing that the children were killed by Holmes; that the children were not really dead; and that the Court erred on a number of points in the trial.

**HOLMES' WIVES.**

Mr. Rotan argued for an hour and fifty minutes, and then District Attorney Graham replied. He said that he had heard of the evidence of Miss Yoke, on the ground that the United States marshal had shown her that she was not the prisoner's wife, and that, therefore, she was not a competent witness. Mr. Graham reproduced the prisoner's letters to the Philadelphia press, acknowledging the ceremony of marriage, and then Mr. Graham sprung a surprise on the jury by producing a letter from the Chicago courts of an application for a divorce filed by Holmes, asking for a separation from the woman who lives in Gilmerston, N. H. He also produced an affidavit from this wife that she was making a statement to the press, and that she was not the prisoner's wife, and that, therefore, she was not a competent witness. Mr. Graham reproduced the prisoner's letters to the Philadelphia press, acknowledging the ceremony of marriage, and then Mr. Graham sprung a surprise on the jury by producing a letter from the Chicago courts of an application for a divorce filed by Holmes, asking for a separation from the woman who lives in Gilmerston, N. H. He also produced an affidavit from this wife that she was making a statement to the press, and that she was not the prisoner's wife, and that, therefore, she was not a competent witness.

Mr. Graham replied to the contention set up by the defense, and step by step demolished them, and in a manner that absolutely convinced the jury of the guilt of the prisoner. He was very convincing in his review of the evidence today he was restrained by no such conditions, and he easily withstood the cross-examination of his various crimes. The weak point in Mr. Graham's case during the trial was that he had not clearly shown that the dead man was murdered.

Mr. Rotan spoke on this point, and addressing the Court, he dwelt upon the improbability of a man of Holmes' physique overcoming a man of Pictel's physique. He also contended that the Commonwealth had produced evidence to show that Pictel bought a pint of whiskey the night before he was killed, and that there was no evidence to show that he was drunk on the day he died, and thereby negating the charge of murder. He contended that the Commonwealth had produced evidence to show that Pictel bought a pint of whiskey the night before he was killed, and that there was no evidence to show that he was drunk on the day he died, and thereby negating the charge of murder.

In concluding his argument, Mr. Rotan asked the Court to take particular note of their decision of the medical evidence offered at the trial, which, he contended, was incomplete and inconclusive. Judge Thayer replied that the Court would consider this phase of the case, and especially as requested by Mr. Rotan.

Then Judge Thayer, addressing Mr. Shoemaker, told him that he had a most unpleasant duty to perform. He said that in view of the use Mr. Shoemaker made of the Court, he was going to suspend him from the bar for one month. Mr. Shoemaker made no reply, and the Court adjourned.

Mr. Shoemaker procured bail, but refused to make any statement in regard to the affidavit. He would only say that it was a most cruel and unexpected development to him, and that he understood his whole professional career was at stake. Mr. Rotan, Mr. Shoemaker's colleague, was greatly worried over the affair, as he feared it would reflect upon him, but as it was clearly shown in court this morning that he had no hand in procuring the affidavit, the bench of judges exonerated him from blame. Mr. Rotan expressed the opinion that Shoemaker would be able to show his innocence of any guilty intent, and that he fell into a trap which was set for him.

**PUBLIC RACING.**

Everything favorable, but no exciting finishes. Six Daily Races.

**BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 18.**—The second week of the running meeting at Pimlico was begun under very favorable conditions. The weather was balmy, the track improved, and the attendance large. The favorites won three of the six events in hollow fashion. The other three races went to second choices. In the last race,

## CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

IT WILL DEAL VERY LARGELY WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A Stalwart Minor to the Effect That He Will Surprise the People With a Proposition About Annexing Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Special.—It has been pretty well determined by the Republicans that unless the President furnishes the Congress with the fullest information concerning the different diplomatic complications in which the Government is involved, that a resolution calling upon him for all correspondence between the State Department and the foreign governments will be promptly passed.

The President is now busily engaged in the preparation of his message, and unless those in a position to know his intentions are mistaken, he will devote a great portion of it to a discussion of the Government's foreign relations.

There are six important questions to be considered, and the President, it is understood, will take them up in order, and not only inform the country of what has been done by the Government, but also make a vigorous appeal to the country abroad, and the preservation of American interests, but he will also, it is thought, outline a policy, which Congress will be expected to follow.

Probably of chief importance is the Venezuelan question, because it is the latest, and has aroused more feeling in this country than any other.

But the attitude of the Government with regard to Cuba and Turkey, the Behring Sea question, the Alaska boundary dispute, the part played by this country in the settlement of the war between China and Japan, and the Hawaiian matter, will all come in for consideration and discussion.

**TO ANNEX HAWAII.**

It has been rumored that with regard to Hawaii, the President will surprise Congress and the country generally by suggesting that he be authorized to negotiate a treaty with the Hawaiian Government, by which the question of annexation may be referred to a vote of the people of the islands.

This statement has been circulated during the last week, but its foundation is thought to be mythical. The President, it is understood, declares that he has been the policy of this Government since its establishment to avoid acquisition of territory two thousand miles from American shores. This must still be regarded as the official policy of the Government.

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